Fundamentals of Water Conservation

Marlborough April 18, 2008



Water Conservation in Industrial Cleaning Operations

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INDUSTRIAL CLEANING

GENERAL DRIVERS

- Higher water prices
- Stricter regulations
- Water shortage
- Energy costs



EFFICIENT INDUSTRIAL CLEANING

- Technology depends on application
- Measurements know system parameters
- Identify cleaning process for raw materials, intermediate, and final products
- Identify equipment & cleaning process
- Formulate cleaning media or matrices to achieve required level of cleanliness



AQUEOUS SYSTEMS

- Thousands of chemistries
- Effective on wide variety of soils
- No VOC contents
- Compatible with most construction materials
- Low basic costs



INDUSTRIAL CLEANING

LIQUID

- Water Atomized, With Media
- Ultrasonic baths
- Chemical processes
- Pressurized Low, Mid or High
- Hot Water

STEAM

Low/medium pressure, portable



INDUSTRIAL CLEANING

SOLID (NON-WATER) MATRIX

- Dry ice blasting or Cryogenic Cleaning
- Soda blasting
- Media Sand, Glass, Plastic or Ceramic

PLASMA

Chemical radicals reacting to remove contaminants



WATER CONSERVATION OPPORTUNITIES FOR AQUEOUS SYSTEMS

REDUCED WATER USE

- Clean in place (CIP)
- Clean out of place (COP)

RECOVER, RECYCLE, REUSE
CHEMICAL TREATMENT
FILTRATION



WASHING METHODS

Drop-Fill Method – Batch

Reduce Dragout and Carryover
Mechanical - Extraction
Vacuum

Countercurrent - Continuous



PINCH STUDY

- Analyses of Water and Energy Uses
 - Measure contaminants, temperature, and other relevant characteristics of wastewater streams
 - Identify which wastewater streams can be directly reused in other applications without treatment

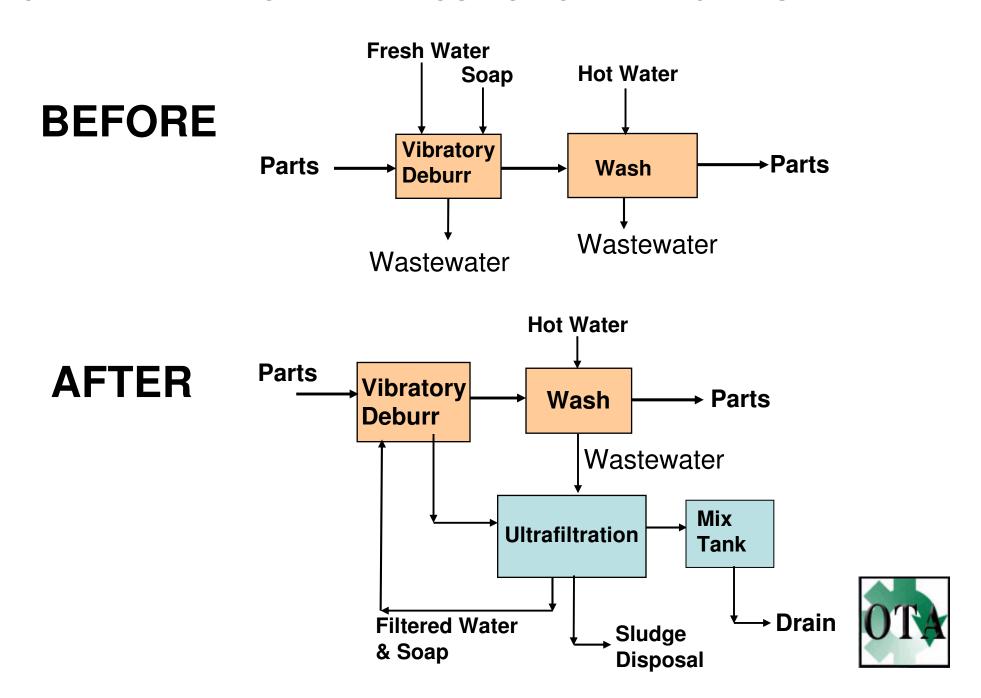


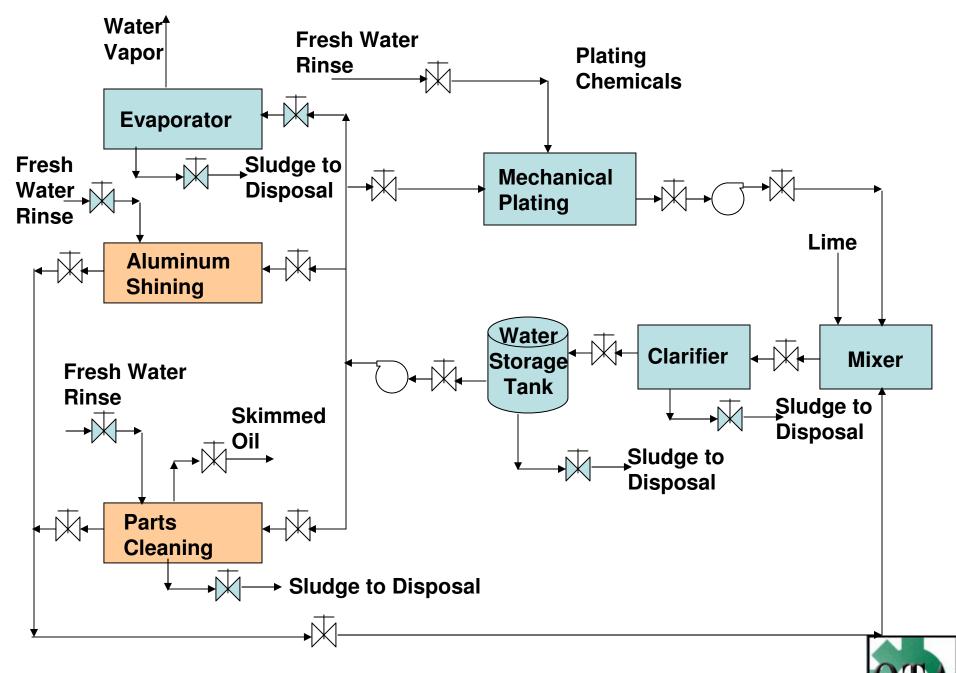
REDUCING WATER CONSUMPTION FACILITY-WIDE

- Incorporate recycling, countercurrent operations, or wastewater treatment
- Closed-loop operations
 - Opportunity for facilities that face supply and/or discharge limits
 - Utilized where high-purity water is required
 - Reduce water consumption but increase energy consumption
 - May face different regulatory requirements



ULTRAFILTRATION AND REUSE OF CLEANING WASTEWATER





CLOSED-LOOP SYSTEM INCLUDING CLEANING OPERATIONS

RECLAIMED WATER

- RECLAIMED WATER Wastewater that has been treated by a reclaimed water system so that it is suitable for beneficial reuse in accordance with 314 CMR 20.00
- GREYWATER Any putrescible wastewater discharged from domestic activities including but not limited to washing machines, sinks, showers, bath tubs, dishwashers, or other source except toilets, urinals, and any drains equipped with garbage grinders.
- BLACKWATER Wastewater from toilets, urinals, and any drains equipped with garbage grinders.

RECLAIMED WATER – INDUSTRIAL REUSE

- Cooling
- Cooling towers
- Evaporative condensers
- Spray systems



RECLAIMED WATER USE

- Wheelabrator Waste-to-Energy Plant, North Andover
 - 0.5 0.65 MGD from GLSD WWTP, North Andover for Cooling Tower Makeup 1985
- Millennium Power Partners, Charlton
 0.4 MGD from Southbridge WWTP for Cooling Tower Makeup - 2004

Argonne National Lab ANL/EVS/R-07/3: http://www.ead.anl.gov/pub/doc/ANL-EVS-R07-3 reclaimedwater.pdf



RECLAIMED WATER

- DEP DRAFT REGULATIONS 314 CMR 20 (proposed)
 http://www.mass.gov/dep/service/regulations/proposed/31420sum.doc
- DEP INTERIM GUIDANCE DOCUMENT AVAILABLE ON WEBSITE: http://www.mass.gov/dep/water/reuse.pdf



SUMMARY

WATER CONSERVATION DURING CLEANING

- Establish Cleaning Parameters
- Determine Equipment and Process
- Check Recycling Options
- Make Process Countercurrent
- Consider Closed Loop Operation



NEED HELP? - CALL OTA

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